

DINOCHIEIRUS TENOCH, AN HITHERTO  
UNDESCRIBED GENUS AND SPECIES OF  
FALSE SCORPION FROM MEXICO  
(ARACHNIDA—CHELONETHIDA)

BY JOSEPH CONRAD CHAMBERLIN

The material upon which this contribution is based was submitted by Dr. Alfons Dampf of Mexico City to Dr. R. V. Chamberlin of the University of Utah, who in turn passed it on to the writer for report.

Although here described as monotypic, *Dinocheirus* no doubt includes a number of other American forms. The genus pertains to the family Cheliferidæ as heretofore defined.

**Dinocheirus** Chamberlin, genus novus

Orthotype. *Dinocheirus tenoch* sp. nov. Mexico

*Diagnosis.* Cheliferoid genus related to *Chernes* and *Hesperochernes*. Sclerotic parts evenly but finely granulate; appearance dull and not at all shiny. Eleventh tergite and sternite entire. Intersegmental and pleural membranes rugose or granulate; interscutal and intersegmental membranous areas extensive, not linear. Palpal, carapacial and tergal setæ of a conspicuous denticulo-clavate type; sternal setæ simple and acute.

Carapace with two prominent transverse furrows; without eyes or eye-spots. Anterior carapacial furrow posterior of median, almost straight medianly but clearly procurved laterally; posterior furrow about half as far from anterior furrow as latter is from anterior carapacial margin and clearly closer to posterior carapacial margin than to anterior furrow, form as in anterior furrow. Tracheal trunks normal, without internal projections of any sort. Tergites with about fifteen marginal setæ.

Venom apparatus normal, situated in movable finger only; nodus ramosus posterior to T and anterior to ST. Chela with accessory teeth serially developed on either side of marginal series of both fixed and movable fingers. A few sense spots are found, principally interiorly, but are not conspicuous. Fingers of chela when closed, approximate in female, gently but distinctly gaping in male. Chela strongly differentiated sexually; in female bilaterally swollen beyond pedicel; in male about twice as greatly swollen on inner as on outer face, and as a whole very much larger and heavier than in the female. Chætotaxy of chela about as in *Chernes*.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> J. C. Chamberlin, U. of Calif. Pub., Tech. Bull. Coll. Ag. Exp. Sta., Entomology, 3:(4), p. 238; fig. G (1925).

Palm of chelicera with five setæ of which the central one (SB) is terminally divided into two or three acuminate teeth. Galea sexually differentiated; in male small, stylet-like and with no or vestigial branching; in female large or well developed and conspicuously branched.

Tarsus IV with a subbasal sense-dome and a distal, rather weakly differentiated, short tactile seta.

### **Dinocheirus tenoch** Chamberlin, sp. nov.

*Diagnosis.* Femur shorter than carapace; fingers shorter than femur; tibia subequal to femur; fingers slightly but distinctly longer than hand which in turn is distinctly longer than broad. Hand no broader than deep in female, but much deeper than broad in male. Fingers of chela much longer than depth of hand in female, but clearly, although not greatly, shorter than depth of hand in male. Trochanter as long as breadth of chela in female, but clearly and distinctly shorter than breadth in male.

Trochanter pedicellate, nearly bilaterally swollen, with two distinct protuberances above and behind; 1.6 to 1.7 times as long as broad. Femur strongly pedicellate, pedicel anteriorly continuing without enlargement into femur proper, at first weakly convex, then distinctly concave; posteriorly greatly and suddenly swollen beyond pedicel, thereafter gently convex; broadest proximad of median; 2.3 to 2.4 times as long as broad. Tibia with stout curved pedicel beyond which the segment is nearly bilaterally convex; 2.2 to 2.4 times as long as broad. Chela in female about 2.7 times as long as either breadth or depth; in male about 2.2 times as long as broad and 1.8 times as long as deep.

Movable finger of chela with forty-four to forty-five marginal teeth in female and about fifty in male; fixed finger with forty-five to fifty marginal teeth in either sex. Movable finger exteriorly with a series of eight or nine accessory teeth in both sexes which are more or less evenly spaced and lie between the venedens and the thirty-third marginal tooth; interiorly with three or four accessory teeth in the female and about six in the male, these lying between the fifteenth and fortieth marginal teeth. Fixed finger exteriorly with a series of eight or nine accessory teeth lying between the first and thirtieth marginals; interiorly with three or four accessory teeth in female and six or seven in male, lying between the fourteenth and thirtieth marginals in the first case and between the first and thirtieth in the second. Nodus ramosus opposite the twenty-first to twenty-fifth marginal tooth of movable finger of either sex.

Carapace posteriorly bordered by twelve to fourteen setæ. Tergites with two lateral, two weakly differentiated median and fourteen to sixteen marginal setæ; no discals. Sternites with two lateral, two median and posteriorly with about eighteen marginal setæ; medially with about two true discals laterad of each of the median marginal setæ.

*Holotype.* ♂, (JC- 320.01001); allotype, ♀, (JC- 320.01004); paratopotypes, 48 adult ♂ and ♀ specimens, (JC- 320.01002-3 and 320.01005-50). Sifted from a square foot of humus, rotten leaves and opuntia stalks covering the ground in a shadowy, deserted garden in the City of Mexico. Collected by Dr. Alfons Dampf in the month of July 1927, by means of the Silvestri device. Some forty-seven immature stages, no doubt pertaining to the present species, were taken at the same time (JC- 320.02001-47).

All material is in the author's collection with the exception of 5 ♂ and 5 ♀ paratypes (JC-320.01007-16) and 20 immature forms (JC-320.02001-20), which have been returned to Dr. Dampf.

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### A NEW OECLEUS (FULGORIDÆ)

BY E. P. VAN DUZEE

#### *Oecleus perpictus* Van Duzee, n. sp.

A strongly marked species related to *excavatus* Ball, but with a longer and narrower vertex and five-carinate mesonotum. Black with pale carinæ; elytra hyaline with a fuscous spot and apical band; claval suture black and white-banded. Length 5 mm.

Male. Vertex projecting beyond the eyes for two-fifths its length; narrow deeply excavated, about twice wider at apex than at base; front spatulate, about twice wider at apex than at base; median carinæ obsolete beyond apical fourth; disk of mesonotum tricarinate, either lateral area with a short median carina; genital styles projecting more than half their length beyond the median tooth, the anal plate long, obtuse.

Color black; carinæ of front and vertex, except at apex; median vitta on pronotum behind the vertex, and the heavy sutural nervure clear white, the latter broadly interrupted with black; carinæ of mesonotum and a median vitta fulvous as are those of the clypeus, and the edges of the pleural pieces; connexivum and legs whitish; sides of femora, a narrow annulus near base and apex of tibiæ and the apex of the tarsi black; elytra hyaline, veins white, heavily black-granulate, these granules confluent in places, especially at apex; an oblique spot on base of anteapical areoles and an apical vitta covering most of the apical areoles fuscous; clavus mostly infuscated, the sutural nervure white, twice interrupted with black.

Holotype, male, No. 2526, Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci., taken by Mr. J. O. Martin, August 14, 1924, twenty-two miles north of Tucson, Arizona. Paratypes, two males, taken with the type.